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Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

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The Daily Press

HONGKONG, APRIL 22ND, 1871.

According to the Northern papers, Mr. J. McLEAVY BROWN, who acted as Secretary to the BURLINGAME Mission has, as was some time ago rumoured, agreed to do the case, finally received an appointment under the Chinese Government in the Customs Service. The inconsistency, may, to speak plainly, the gross abuse of Mr. McLEAVY BROWN being allowed to retain his appointment as Chinese Secretary to the British Legation, at the time he was serving under the Chinese, has been the subject of frequent and severe comment, and the manner in which this has now resulted affords the strongest proof of the correctness of the views expressed. It is simply monstrous that such a system should continue to be tolerated. Mr. McLEAVY BROWN's duties at the British Legation were such as must necessarily have brought him into direct official opposition to the Native Authorities; and yet we find that he contrives so to perform those duties as to induce the Chinese to offer him an appointment far more lucrative than that which he held under his own Government. It is idle to mince waters in speaking of such an abuse as this. It amounts to nothing less than a system of bribery applied to the officials in the employ of the British Government. It is not to the point to say that officials in the English Government Service have no idea of neglecting their duties, or of favouring the Chinese because there is a fair chance of their obtaining employment under them. It may be hoped that neither Mr. BROWN nor any other official in the British Service has ever been actuated by such considerations. But it cannot be denied that the prospect of being able to obtain such lucrative posts as the Chinese Government confer from time to time on such gentlemen as they pick out from our Service, must have an effect scarcely short of what would be produced if they offered them so much money, outright to favour them in all matters of negotiation. When, however, the pernicious principle is carried so far that an employe under the British Government is actually in the employ of the Chinese at the same time, and receiving pay from both sides, it has certainly got to an extreme at which it might be imagined it would be thought necessary to put some stop upon it. Let it be imagined what would be thought of a Counselor who, while conducting a case for Plaintiff, was receiving heavy fees at the same time from the Defendant, such as scarcely an exaggeration of the position which Mr. BROWN has just quoted. The British Government paid him to look after their interests, and the Chinese paid him, if not to oppose them, to do what ended in the furtherance of British interests being thwarted; and the affair is now crowned by his going over to the side which pays best. Of course Mr. BROWN is not to be blamed for this. In fact, it is rather creditable than otherwise that he should take an early opportunity of extricating himself from the embarrassing position of having to serve both sides; but the incident ought to be sufficient to open the eyes of the Home Government to the results of the system they have so long permitted, and to induce them once and for all to put an end to it. It is interesting to observe that Mr. BROWN has acted in three distinct capacities with respect to the revision of the TIENTSIN Treaty. When that measure first came under consideration, he was under the British Government at the Legation; when it had proceeded half way, he occupied a middle position between his own country and China, as Secretary to the BURLINGAME Mission; he has now finally gone right over to the Chinese. Experience obtained in this manner must be valuable; and we doubt not that the astute Celestials pay well for it. But why the Government should go on teaching student interpreters the language giving them posts where they should learn half the secrets connected with our diplomatic offices and permit them to go over to the Chinese and give them the advantage of all they have thus acquired, it is certainly somewhat difficult to understand. To say the very least, we ought to have a refund of the salaries paid to public servants of such very questionable ability.

As a notice has been given to appeal to the Supreme Court against the judgment of Mr. BURKE, with reference to the masted building erected over the new German Club building, it is not desirable to enter into any elaborate discussion of the legal merits of that decision; but it can be sustained in a strictly legal point of view, it cannot at the same time be denied that it presses very hardly upon the contractor, and is very inequitable in its general bearing. It has been for some time a question whether the Surveyor-General has the power of his own motion to decide whether the erection of a given masted is dangerous or not, but notwithstanding this, he has been allowed to issue permits, and it may be excusable if the general public who cannot pretend to a mastery over the intricate Ordinances of Hongkong, should consider that permission from a responsible officer of the Government is a sufficient authority. If, upon the strength of such permission, a building is commenced under mated, it is certainly very hard that afterwards the permission should be made of none effect, and the Contractor put to the expense, annoyance, and trouble of undoing what has been done expressly with the consent of the Government, and we shall look with interest to a more authoritative expression of the law on the subject than has as yet been given. It must be confessed, that it will be somewhat astonishing to find that the formal permits for the erection of mated sheds which have hitherto been considered sufficient, are not so in reality; and if such is the case, it will reflect but little credit upon the Executive Government who, though well aware of what has been going on, have nevertheless taken no steps to stop it. It is high time that the regulations as to this matter

were placed upon a clearer footing. It certainly could not be difficult to do so; and, if Hongkong were blessed with a Municipal Council, instead of the wondrous Legislative machinery which seems only to make darkness visible, this question, which in a variety of forms has been before the public for over nine months, could be easily settled by the issue of a notice, or other equally simple measure, in the space of half an hour.

On Thursday last this "noble hall" of Hongkong was the scene of a naval battle, nearly as sanguinary as that which was to have taken place between the French and German warships, had not the former been prevented by the boats which were engaged, about to engage, in discharging cargo from the *Black Adder*, suddenly conceived the idea of discharging fire arms at one another. They blazed away for a few moments, but did not evidently do any damage to either. Then became apparent the fact that the gunners had been aiming with the ring he wore, and saying, "I will let you know who I am." I struck him back with the brass handle which I had in my hand, and then ran him forward. Mr. Lyons took a wooden belaying pin about 2 feet long and 1 in. in diameter, and, as I did not fire, he fired a shot at me, which passed very close to me on my right side. He then fired a second, which went clean through the bulkhead on the main deck. Then I thought the man fully intended to kill me. At about 18 feet he fired the third shot, which struck me, and I fell over the deck. The crew took me off, and I was immediately taken to the hospital. A fourth shot struck me in the right shoulder, fracturing my jawbone, passing through the sinew of my right shoulder, and lodging in my back, where it remains at present. I consider that the Captain was then wounded, treated me as well as he could, and, as far as I am concerned, I consider that the man was wounded.

He then called to me to come aft and lie in irons, and as I did not fire, he fired a shot at me, which passed very close to me on my right side. He then fired a second, which went clean through the bulkhead on the main deck. Then I thought the man fully intended to kill me. At about 18 feet he fired the third shot, which struck me, and I fell over the deck. The crew took me off, and I was immediately taken to the hospital. A fourth shot struck me in the right shoulder, fracturing my jawbone, passing through the sinew of my right shoulder, and lodging in my back, where it remains at present. I consider that the Captain was then wounded, treated me as well as he could, and, as far as I am concerned, I consider that the man was wounded.

To Captain Speawater, I advanced, upon the second shot, intending to take the revolver from you, and clutch it overboard. I had not possessed a soul (except the sole of his boot) that he refers to it so often, or desires he informs us, but that he has his trumpet never used.

I detected no opinion, but was of opinion that death was caused by serious asphyxia, and probably accelerated by an overdose of ammonia, of which he found abundant signs. Verdict accordingly.

INVESTIGATION BY THE U. S. CONSUL.

An investigation into the facts of an affair aboard the American barque *Mary Bell* was begun by the United States Consul on Tuesday last. The object of the investigation was to find whether there was sufficient to justify the Consul in taking steps for the rendition of the parties to the Government of the United States. *Erato* lat. 24° 45' N., long. 120° 45' E. The *Mary Bell* was chartered William Holt, a man of the same vessel, with threatening the lives of the officers and the Captain, and with otherwise acting in a mutinous manner.

William Holt complained that he had been captured by the crew, and was held in irons, and was forced to kill himself, killing a woman and permanently injuring him.

The evidence taken was as follows:

J. B. Speawater, sworn, stated: I took command of the ship in San Francisco, and William Holt with intent to kill me, was firing a pistol and permanently injuring him.

The evidence taken was as follows:

After the examination of another witness, who substantially corroborated H. W. Holt, the case was adjourned until 10.30 a.m. to-day.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

April 21st.

Before C. Mat. Esq.

DISCHARGED.

Leong Asan, a flower seller, accused of stealing a jacket, was discharged, there being no trial of evidence to sustain the charge.

DISEASED.

The Inspector of Diseases summoned eight Chinese for dirt and pigs, who were dealt with as the circumstances of each case demanded.

DISORDERLY BEAVERS.

Samuel Taylor and Martha Hickman, two servants out of employ, were fined 50 cents each, for disorderly conduct on the Queen's Road West.

DISCREET FROM THE WEST POINT SLIP.

Mr. Wilson, a carpenter, was discharged and scolded as he was about to quit the premises of the West Point Slip, there were found at 218a, of new composition nail's in a bag r-nd his waist. Defendant had, however, been advised by his employer to bring his bag to the dock and move spirit of "Erato" letter.

"It's to be noted he must keep the ship straight on her course, when he made use of an unusual remark, which I do not remember. I asked him if he knew whom he was talking, and he said, 'Yes, I distinctly recollect,' 'To you.' I took the pistol from him, and said he could not use it to board my ship. I then walked forward to the forecastle, and, taking a broadsword, I told him if he gave me occasion to punish him again, I would punish him more severely. From that date to the 25th March everything went well, but on the 25th he again came to me, and I told him he must keep the ship straight on her course, when he made use of an unusual remark, which I do not remember. I asked him if he knew whom he was talking, and he said, 'Yes, I distinctly recollect,' 'To you.' I took the pistol from him, and said he could not use it to board my ship. I then walked forward to the forecastle, and, taking a broadsword, I told him if he gave me occasion to punish him again, I would punish him more severely. From that date to the 25th March everything went well, but on the 25th he again came to me, and I told him he must keep the ship straight on her course, when he made use of an unusual remark, which I do not remember. I asked him if he knew whom he was talking, and he said, 'Yes, I distinctly recollect,' 'To you.'

CHUNG AYING, a cook, was sent for seven days to prison with hard labor, for gambling with dice and cash in the street; when apprehended he violently resisted Corporal No. 62.

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tendents of the South London Tramways, endeavoured to escape from custody, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, with hard labour. Charles Williams, a man said to have been ordered to undergo two months of the same punishment, for having taken part in a street riot, and assaulted the police.

A large gasometer yesterday exploded at the works of the Charente Gas Company, near Paris. No lives were lost, the workmen having quickly left the place on perceiving signs of danger.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

APRIL 21ST, EVENING.
There has been a decline in the value of Bengal drug. Time-barge operations are said to have been suspended, and \$200 credit market closing wait; Banars, at \$300 cash and \$575 to \$512 on credit. Transactions in Malwa have been done at \$225 cash; some parcels are held for higher prices, \$500 to \$550. Paria on time, 40 days to arrive, has changed hands at \$500, this showing a rise of \$73 a cwt upon the highest point of \$55.

APRIL 22ND, MORNING.
No change at present in the drug market.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, £44; Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, £45; Credits, at 6 months' sight, £45 to £45½; Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight, £45; Money Bills, on demand, £42.

ON NEW YORK.—Private 5 months' sight, £100; Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, £220 to £230; On CALCUTTA.—Bank 3 days' sight, £20 to £20; On SHANGHAI.—Bank 3 days' sight, £34; Bank 15 days' sight, £34; Private, 30 days' sight, £42 to £44.

SALE ON APRIL 22ND, 1871.
As reported by *Patent*. White Wine, per hhd., \$100, by Kin-hing-cheong to Hong Kong merchant. White Wine 2 pieces at \$115.00, by Kin-hing-cheong to Hong Kong merchant.

Saigon Rice, 3,000 piculs, at \$2.06, by Yuen-fai to Hong Kong merchant.

Cotton, 100 pieces, at \$21.50, by Yuen-fai to Canton merchant.

Tea Cloth, 500 pieces, at \$1.48, by foreign merchant to Kin-hing-cheong.

Red Long Ells, 500 pieces, at \$6.00, by foreign merchant to Kin-hing-cheong.

T. Cloth, 100 pieces, at \$1.82, by foreign merchant to Hong Kong merchant.

Grey Shirts, 8-14 lbs., 500 pieces, at \$1.50, by foreign merchant to Hong Kong merchant.

Canton Cotton, 50 hds., at \$14.50, by foreign merchant to Kin-hing-cheong.

Bengal Cotton, 50 hds., at \$15.50, by foreign merchant to Kin-hing-cheong.

Camby Cotton, 20 hds., at \$14.75, by foreign merchant to Kin-hing-cheong.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

* As reported by *Patent* on the 21st April, 1871.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 to 22, per picul \$110 to \$115.50.

" 28 & 32, " 114.00 to 117.00

GREEN SHIRTINGS, per piece \$2.00 to \$2.50.

" 9 to 15 lbs., " 2.00 to 2.40

WHITE SHIRTINGS, " 2.00 to 2.25

" 64 & 66, " 2.00 to 2.25

WHITE COTTON DRILLS, " 2.00 to 2.15

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 30 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 60 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 120 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 240 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 360 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 480 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 600 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 720 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 840 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 960 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 1,080 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 1,200 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 1,320 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 1,440 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 1,560 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 1,680 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 1,800 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 1,920 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 2,040 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 2,160 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 2,280 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 2,400 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 2,520 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 2,640 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 2,760 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 2,880 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

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WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 9,480 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 9,600 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 9,720 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 9,840 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 9,960 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 10,080 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 10,200 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 10,320 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 10,440 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 10,560 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 10,680 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 10,800 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

WHITE COTTON BACCHET, 10,920 yards, " 2.70 to 3.00

